

## New Strategic Imaginary Of Algerian Foreign Policy (Post 2019)

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### **Abstract:**

*This research paper examines the new directions set by the decision-maker for developing the diplomatic action strategy in the country's external orientations, aimed at reviving Algeria's role in international forums and enhancing its regional status. The administration of President Abdelmadjid Tebboune is striving to adopt a distinguished diplomatic approach, as reflected in its early responses to current challenges and its exploitation of available opportunities.*

**Keywords:** *New strategic imaginary; Algerian foreign policy.*

### **1.Introduction:**

Algerian foreign policy has increasingly focused on a proactive diplomacy strategy. This strategy involves developing comprehensive preventative measures across various sectors, including security, the economy, the environment, and health, among other vital areas. Through proactive strategic planning, countries can enhance their capacity to address emerging challenges and make swift, well-considered decisions. This shift from a reactive mindset to a proactive and strategic planning approach, reflecting a pragmatic perspective in Algerian foreign policy, is not yet fully realized. However, it has become a new framework shaping how elites envision Algeria's role in its regional and international environment.

- **Research Importance**

The importance of the research stems from the need to understand the nature of these new trends, their underlying factors, and the principles that govern them, especially in the presence of complex challenges and rapid changes in the

regional context and the international environment, and to demonstrate the capacity of Algerian foreign policy to deal with these changes.

- **Research Problem**

Based on the above, the circumstances that coincided with this strategy adopted by the President, were a new historical milestone, in creating many transformations, especially at the level of foreign policy, so it was necessary for the decision-maker to re-establish his goals and priorities in accordance with his capabilities on the one hand and maintain his balance in light of an unstable international environment on the other. This prompted us to study and analyze Algeria's foreign policy trends and to examine the role of the decision-maker in orienting and formulating its foreign policy in light of these international changes. How has the decision maker been able to manage the challenges and opportunities available to enhance his diplomatic standing regionally and internationally ?

- **Research Hypothesis**

Based on the problem at hand, the hypothesis can be:

Algerian foreign policy orientations are mainly based on a new pragmatic strategy that places greater emphasis on economic diplomacy and proactive crisis management.

- **Research Limitations**

The study focuses on the State of Algeria and the evolution of its foreign policy, whether in its geopolitical or international circles, starting from 2020.

- **Systematic Approach**

This study employs a case study approach, focusing on Algeria to analyze its foreign policy over a specific period (since 2020). This helps provide a deep understanding of the phenomenon under study within its complex context, which aligns with the nature of a country's foreign policy analysis.

On the other hand, the subject of the study relies on the systemic approach, which focuses on the study of the state and its external movements in the international order as a basic unit of analysis, and in a certain period of time, which will be addressed by shedding light on the role of the decision-maker in orienting Algerian foreign policy within its geopolitical and international circles on the one hand and the need to adapt to current variables on the other hand.

- **Conceptual Approach**

1. **Concept of strategic imaginary**

This concept is unusual in the specialization of international relations, but I wanted to use it in analysis to serve the subject of study. Strategic imaginary is a concept that combines creative imagination and systematic thinking to formulate strategies and plans in the face of complex challenges. It relies on anticipating future scenarios and risks by integrating multiple sources of information and innovation .

Strategic imaginary is “the ability to use creative logical imagination to estimate situations and build strategies, especially in political, military, and economic contexts. Goes beyond traditional thinking to include critical and creative thinking ,” focusing on the strategic triad (goals, ideas, and resources) and helping to expand logical explanations and develop alternative options.

Strategic imaginary in international relations is the intellectual framework and perceptions that orient countries' policies as they pursue their long-term goals. It is employed through planning for the future, anticipating international transformations, and integrating various factors of power (political, economic, military, cultural) to promote national interests and influence in the global arena.

In the same context, strategic imaginary is one of the most complex and rich concepts in political studies and international relations, as it represents the cognitive lens through which the decision-maker views the state's status, role, and vital interests in a changing international environment. In the Algerian case, this imaginary underwent a radical transformation coinciding with the popular movement in February 2019 and the subsequent presidential elections, which produced a new political vision under the name "New Algeria". This paper seeks to dismantle the dimensions of this new imaginary, not only as a response to internal variables but also as a reformulation of Algeria's geopolitical position in its regional and international circles of affiliation, with a focus on constitutional transformations, energy diplomacy, and updated security approaches to the Sahelo-Saharan region .

## **2. Concept of Foreign Policy**

In fact, there is no unified, accurate definition of foreign policy, as each thinker's definition rests on different premises. Name but a few:

Procedurally, we find that the researcher Mohammed al-Sayyid Salim, in “Writing Foreign Policy”, tries to provide an inclusive definition of foreign policy, namely, that it is the public work program chosen by the official representatives of the international unity, from the available program alternatives, in order to achieve specific goals in the external environment . " In the same field, Dr. Mohammed Taha Badawi sees foreign policy as "nothing more than the work program of the

state at the external level." Here, we note that both researchers view foreign policy as the state's work program. The thinker James Rosenau defined it as a method of action consciously undertaken by the official representatives of the national community to establish a certain situation in a manner consistent with the predetermined objectives.

In another direction, Nassif Youssef defined it as "the behavior of the state towards its external environment. This behavior may take various forms directed towards a state or towards units in the external environment other than states, such as international organizations and liberation movements, or towards a specific issue ." That is, the second direction views it as the state's external behaviors.

From a different point of view, Marcel Merle defines foreign policy as that part of government activity directed abroad, that is, it addresses problems arising beyond borders. It also includes the principles and actions taken by state institutions and bodies within the state towards the external environment, aimed at achieving long-term and short-term goals. The state's foreign policy is part of its national policy. Every state must decide what to do regarding international affairs, within the framework of its power and the realities of its environment. Foreign policy is the key to a state's ability to translate its goals and interests into action. Thus, he views it as an external government activity.

Accordingly, the researcher defines foreign policy as the art of managing foreign relations through a deliberate, official work program aimed at achieving the state's vital and strategic goals.

- **Research Plan**

Based on the problem presented above, and in order to achieve the objectives of the study, the research will be addressed according to the following methodological construction:

Axis I covers the analysis of the major trends of Algerian foreign policy (catalysts and opportunities), in which the various strategies adopted by the Algerian state were reviewed to increase its external performance and enhance its position in international forums. This shows the extent of the decision-maker's ability to formulate and direct his foreign policy; that is, this analysis will help in understanding the state's external behavior towards its international and regional environment. As for Axis II, it focuses on examining the various challenges that hinder the decision-maker and weaken their performance in determining their orientations, both regionally and internationally.

## **2.STRATEGIC CATALYSTS TO ENHANCE ALGERIA'S EXTERNAL POSITION (OPPORTUNITIES)**

This axis addresses the new strategic vision of Algerian foreign policy, which can be analyzed in light of prevailing international and regional transformations, with the aim of strengthening Algeria's position on the global stage.

## **2.1. Political and security catalysts within the framework of the State's diplomatic moves**

### **a) Political catalysts**

The stable internal situation helps instill trust between the ruling administration and the people, strengthening the legitimacy of the political administration's actions during its rule. Thus, the importance of internal stability is evident in achieving harmony and stability in the foreign policy of States, as the presidential term of Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune witnessed a strong return of Algerian diplomacy in various international forums in a way that strengthened Algeria's position in the world, thanks to the important diplomatic performance engineered by the President of the Republic, which contributed to deepening the principles of Algerian diplomacy, which emerged as a strong actor in resolving crises and spreading international peace and security.<sup>1</sup>

Algeria is now one of the countries with an active foreign policy, yet it has witnessed an unprecedented decline in foreign policy performance over three decades, leading to the near disappearance of its voice and position in its regional surroundings and in its unstable geographical neighborhood to the east, south, and west. President Tebboune's administration took decisive action to end Algeria's isolation after his election, crystallizing a new doctrine of Algerian diplomacy based on the principle of “active and proactive diplomacy.”

In this regard, we note that **Tebboune** and **Lamamra** have been able to establish and adopt a clear-cut strategy for Algeria's foreign policy based on pragmatism in dealing with the tension and turmoil in the international order in general, and the chaos in the Middle East, North Africa, and the African Sahel in particular. This implies under a new diplomatic doctrine<sup>2</sup>.

It is worth mentioning the experience of the Algerian mediation, as Algeria presents itself to the international and regional community as a neutral party that

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<sup>1</sup> **Diplomacy during the era of Tebboune ..Strong Return and International Effectiveness**, available at: <https://news.radioalgerie.dz/ar/node/49258> , accessed on: 02/06/2025, at: 10:10.

<sup>2</sup> Abdelnour Toumi, **Parameters of Algeria's Current Foreign Policy: Pragmatism with the Occident and the East**, available at: <https://www.orsam.org.tr/ar/-cezayirin-mevcut-dis-politikasinin-ozellikleri-bati-ve-dogu-ile-pragmatizm> , accessed on: 31/05/2025, at: 5:30

can be trusted in the mediation processes as it is based on the principle of "non-interference in the internal affairs of States", and upholding the policy of "dialogue and discussion" between the conflicting parties to remove ambiguity and reach satisfactory diplomatic solutions for all parties in accordance with the "firefighting policy" and contain the crises that it has previously adopted in the Ethiopian-Eritrean war, the crises of Mali and Niger and others.

One of the most effective political milestones is Algeria's strong and distinguished presence in the UN Security Council throughout its non-permanent membership in this UN body during the year 2024, which is about to expire, where it relentlessly, rigorously, and dedicatedly defended the issues of peace and security and the right of vulnerable peoples to self-determination.

According to the statement of Foreign Affairs Minister **Attaf**, the efforts made by Algeria in the Security Council have received the approval and support of most Arab and African countries, pointing out that it was the first coordination with the concerned parties, with the Arab League and the African Union, and that the first year of its mandate in the Security Council was spent by Algeria in support of just causes, foremost of which is the issue of Palestine and Western Sahara (Polisario). He also stressed that his country has been strengthening the African front within the Security Council.<sup>1</sup>

He added that the remainder of his country's mandate in the Security Council "will be devoted to upholding the rules of international law and resolutions of international legitimacy in all its movements within the Security Council, and working to restore consideration for the United Nations and its vital role in resolving conflicts and resolving them by peaceful means of negotiation."

### **b) Security Catalysts**

The formulation of foreign policy is influenced by both the imperative of firmness and the necessity of addressing it, within the framework of regional diagnostic assessments and the consideration of security and military perspectives, as these are the two tools capable of defining the parameters of the threat and how to confront it. This is what Algeria experienced in terms of security threats, both internal and external, which served as a warning to the country's security interests<sup>2</sup>.

Algeria was also able to control the internal front after a peaceful popular movement that lasted nine months, followed by a global health crisis (the Covid-

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<sup>1</sup>Algeria sets out the priorities map for its presidency of the UN Security Council, available at: <https://aawsat.com> , accessed on: 12/05/2025, at:17:20.

<sup>2</sup>Abdel Nour Toumi, op. Cit.

19 pandemic) that changed the behavior and pattern of the peoples of the world, which prompted Algeria to achieve a great gain for its security and internal stability, which in turn contributed to the activation of its diplomacy today according to a new foreign policy doctrine.

In a related context, Algerian diplomacy achieved notable successes during its presidency of the United Nations Security Council last January, as it proved its wisdom and ability to defend just causes, enhance Africa's role in the international arena, and address challenges that threaten global peace and security, in implementation of the directives of President Abdelmadjid Tebboune.

The Algerian role was not limited to political issues only, but also extended to enhancing security in the African continent, as Algeria organized a high-level meeting on combating terrorism, warning of the escalation of the phenomenon in Africa, where Minister of Foreign Affairs **Ahmed Attaf**, commissioned by the President of the Republic, presented Algeria's vision on the need to confront terrorism, in addition to addressing its security repercussions.

These efforts have received wide international acclaim, with AU Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security, Bankole Adewe, expressing his appreciation to President Abdelmadjid Tebboune for his continued support of continental efforts in this area<sup>1</sup>.

Algeria has also succeeded in imposing a new approach within the Security Council, through the official recognition for the first time of the pivotal role of African counter-terrorism mechanisms, including the Committee of African Intelligence and Security Services (**CISSA**), the Counter-Terrorism Unit of the African Standby Force, and the African Police Agency (**AFRIPOL**), which strengthens the African continent's position in international counter-terrorism cooperation.

During the 21 January discussions, **Ahmed Attaf** stressed that the current approach to counterterrorism in Africa is unsustainable, calling for a new strategy that balances security and development, and relies on strong African leadership backed by effective international partnerships, as this Algerian vision has received wide support, reflecting once again the diplomatic weight Algeria enjoys on security and strategic issues.

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<sup>1</sup> **Algeria's Presidency of the Security Council: Historic Achievements and Notable Diplomatic Successes**, available at: <https://www.akhbardzair.dz> accessed on: 12/04/2025, at: 14:00.

The "**Army**" newspaper also confirmed that all the achievements embodied so far at several levels validate the approach adopted by the President of the Republic, as a reformist approach to building the new Algeria.

In a related context, the newspaper stressed the positive outcome recorded by the People's National Army last year (2023) "Continuing its constitutional tasks and keeping pace with all the achievements of Algeria at various levels," highlighting that these results "lived up to the hopes and aspirations of our noble people, who enjoy peace and tranquility throughout our vast homeland, despite the dangerous contexts and developments; both in our close and far neighborhoods, as well as the escalating pace of conspiracies and intrigues that desperately aim to hinder the triumphant march of our country, faithful to its principles inspired by the victorious November 1<sup>st</sup> Revolution."

The newspaper concluded by asserting that "the tangible successes we have achieved inspire pride and call upon us all to cling to the path of building the new Algeria in order to achieve further gains and accomplishments, thus preserving the legacy of our righteous martyrs."

### **c) Economic catalysts**

Economic diplomacy is the cornerstone of Algeria's strategy to expand its trade position and attract foreign investments. With the development of the global economy, economic diplomacy has become more important than ever for consolidating foreign relations, especially in trade.

As the global energy crisis worsened, Algeria emerged as a key player in ensuring gas supplies to European countries. Algeria has concluded strategic agreements with several European countries to enhance its energy exports. These agreements have strengthened its position as a reliable energy supplier, especially as Europe seeks to reduce its dependence on Russian gas after the Ukrainian crisis. As a result of these movements, Algeria experienced a significant increase in hydrocarbon revenues, which improved its trade balance and helped achieve a surplus in its foreign exchange reserves.

But Algeria's energy diplomacy was not limited to Europe; it also extended to the African continent. Algeria has sought to strengthen energy cooperation with neighboring countries through strategic projects such as the Trans-Saharan Gas Pipeline, which links Algeria to West African countries, including Nigeria. This huge project enhances Algeria's geo-economic influence on the continent, especially amid increasing competition from major economic powers such as China and Turkey.

Algeria's accession to the African Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) provides a great opportunity to strengthen its economic and political presence on the continent, as the removal of customs barriers between African countries allows the expansion of Algerian exports, especially in the non-oil sectors, which contribute to the diversification of the national economy and reduce dependence on oil and gas<sup>1</sup>. These exchanges witnessed an increase of 20%, which was clearly reflected in the sectors of agricultural products and food commodities, which are finding their way more easily to African markets.

In addition, cooperation with China and Turkey played a vital role in implementing major investment projects in energy and infrastructure, thereby enhancing Algeria's ability to diversify its economy and reduce dependence on oil and gas exports. Such partnerships give Algeria a competitive advantage by facilitating technology transfer and strengthening local production capabilities, helping achieve self-sufficiency in some sectors and improving the competitiveness of Algerian products for export<sup>2</sup>.

The orientation towards Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe is also a necessary step to reduce the risks of relying on specific markets, especially in light of global economic changes that may affect the stability of traditional trade relations.

Algeria's integration into regional blocs makes it an important destination for foreign investors, as it positions itself within a broad economic network that enhances its ability to attract capital and investment projects seeking integrated markets. It is worth noting that these blocs play a role in strengthening Algeria's negotiating power in international economic forums, as their presence in these organizations allows it to formulate common economic policies that achieve its national interests and increase its competitiveness on the global stage.

### **3. MAJOR CHALLENGES OF ALGERIAN FOREIGN POLICY (REGIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY)**

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<sup>1</sup>Lahoul Abdulkader, **Regional Integration and Economic Diplomacy.. The Algerian Ascension Secret**, available at: <https://elayem.news/162466.html> accessed on: 30/05/2025, at: 08:00.

<sup>2</sup>Yazid Mokrane, **The rise in foreign investments in Algeria.. What is the secret of attractiveness?**, available at: <https://elayem.news/161406.htm>, accessed on: 30/05/2025, at 08:00.

Algeria's foreign policy has undergone significant changes on the international and regional scene, and it has faced many complex challenges. The most prominent of which are the following:

## **II.1. Political and Security Challenges**

### **a- Moroccan-Israeli rapprochement:**

In the midst of continued tension between Algeria and Morocco on the one hand, and Algeria's position, known for its opposition to normalization with Israel, on the other hand, Algeria avoids being a mere bystander to these international and regional changes and fluctuations, instead revisiting its foreign and defense policy in light of this evolving reality. In this context, the visit of the new Algerian Foreign Minister, Ahmed Attaf, to Tehran, after decades of frostiness in relations between Algeria and Iran, and his speech about developing Algerian-Iranian relations, may have been a reaction to the Moroccan-Israeli rapprochement. This is another indication of the pragmatism of Algerian foreign policy.

### **b- Tension of Algerian-Sahel relations:**

The recent escalation between Algeria and the countries of the Community of Sahel-Mali and Niger, and Burkina Faso, highlighted a series of disputes that observers describe as complex for several reasons, including political and security, starting from divisions over the peace agreement that Algeria sponsored with the international community to the field tensions linked to the current government's dispute with the separatists in the north, and Algerian accusations regarding encroachment on its sovereignty, at a time when Mali is facing security unrest since 2012, punctuated by acts of violence carried out by Islamist groups, while the military council cancelled all its alliances with Europe to form a rapprochement with Russia and allow the presence of **Wagner** forces within its territory, which made the region live a state of instability in light of regional and international influence tensions that added further complexity to the crisis.

In view of the changes that have emerged in the region, Algeria is required today to manage the crisis intelligently and wisely, as Professor Noor Al-Sabah Aknouch, Professor of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Biskra, stated to the Journal that "there are new coordination and structural arrangements for the Sahel region within the framework of a new distribution of power and influence according to geo-energy standards related to the gas market, which has become a strategic topic linked to the game of nations between Russia and the European Union, as the gray Sahel region, given the

fragility of its governance systems, becomes a site of intense competition at the level of gas-producing actors and consuming foreign markets<sup>1</sup>.

In this context, Algeria must manage the crisis intelligently and wisely to safeguard its energy and strategic interests as a decisive player in the matter, by avoiding being drawn into the machinations of certain powers seeking to exhaust it in peripheral tensions, and by pragmatically reassessing events. Among the options currently being considered is activating partnerships with Nigeria, Senegal, Mauritania, and Chad within a diplomatic, economic, and political framework to isolate these three parties and their backers in the region, within the broader context of the Sahel and Sahara Group<sup>2</sup>.

### **c- Tension of Algerian-French relations:**

Algerian-French relations face their most dangerous stage in decades. As the rhetoric escalates and disagreements pile up, the two countries appear to have entered a phase where it is difficult to talk about a close truce. Today's crisis is not just a circumstantial disagreement but an expression of a deep imbalance in the partnership and mutual strategic vision.

President Tebboune also stressed that the current French elites refuse to address the serious issues between the two countries, and focus on lies on side issues such as the revision of the 1968 migration agreement as a political slogan raised by an extremist minority that harbors hatred and resentment for Algeria.

This new tension between the two countries comes at a time when the hatred of the extreme right and its hostility toward Algeria are escalating, as reflected in statements by prominent politicians such as Edouard Philippe and in talk of canceling the 1968 agreement. Nevertheless, observers confirm that international relations are governed by interests, which makes Algeria and France inevitable, with diplomacy intervening to preserve those interests while respecting the sovereignty of both parties. Therefore, there is no solution for France but to assume its responsibilities and recognize its historical crimes, while seeking reparations for the damages that can be repaired, especially with regard to the nuclear tests and various memory files<sup>3</sup>.

### **d- Change of the international map:**

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<sup>1</sup>For further information, see: <https://www.bbc.com/arabic/articles/cp311yplz4yo>

<sup>2</sup>For further information, see: <https://www.majalla.com/node>

<sup>3</sup>For further information, see: <https://www.elkhobar.com/nation>

The issues of ending the unipolar system led by the United States, the efforts to reform the United Nations Organization, and the demand for the re-establishment of a new multipolar world order are among the most important international issues on which Algeria agrees with China, Russia, and even Turkey. Algeria is closely monitoring changes in the international and regional system, and there are indications that President Tebboune is strongly convinced of the need to push the international order towards multipolarity.

**e- Russian-Ukrainian war:**

It revealed the weakness of many Arab and African countries, which depend on Russia for their food and weapons. Therefore, Algeria has drawn from the repercussions of this war the need to diversify its imports and partners in the military sectors to enhance its security. Thus, Algeria can not only rely on Russia as a sole partner but also maintain relations with the Americans and Europeans, while remaining cautious and conservative in its dealings with European Union countries.

To strengthen its relations with the East, Algeria is turning towards Russia and China, as there has been a deep historical distinction in Algeria's relationship with them since its independence from French colonialism. This relationship has been translated into a strategic partnership encompassing a wide range of political, economic, and security areas.

**f- Asymmetric security challenges:**

The Chief of the National People's Army Staff, **Saïd Chanegriha**, stated that Algeria was able to present its own model in crisis management in its volatile regional and global environment, which made it able to confront regional security threats, by adopting a security approach that faced the sources of the threat with a model enabling it to confront the wars of the new generation or hybrid wars on the one hand and their future transformations on the other hand.

He also pointed out that Algeria, in accordance with the directives of the President of the Republic, has made significant efforts to combat fourth- and fifth-generation wars at all levels. This strategy included a number of main points and axes in this regard, the most prominent of which was investing in the human element in the fields of software development and protection systems, working on a national project to protect the information infrastructure from penetration, activating the cybersecurity strategy in the form of a national strategy to confront the threat, and working to raise societal awareness of the cyber wars it faces.

He added that the state has provided a strategic culture among the studying officers, improving their awareness and appreciation of the risks to national

security and defense, as well as improving methods of planning, preparation, and implementation, to face emerging threats, in the real and virtual fields of operations, by following various military and security methods in a traditional or non-traditional framework<sup>1</sup>.

He also emphasized that this expanded approach to the characteristics of new warfare aims to acquire high capabilities for resistance and resilience, and to adapt the defense system to become a unified, integrated system that achieves complete integration and harmony in employing the state's comprehensive capabilities to respond to future challenges, especially with regard to preserving the nation's interests and achieving the goals of its defense policy.

**g- Ensuring stability in neighboring countries:**

The issue of political and security stability for Algeria, especially the Sahelo-Saharan region, is central to the determinants of Algeria's foreign policy, which is based on the need for stable political systems to control its expanding borders, especially on the eastern borders, where Libya and Tunisia are, and the southern ones, where Mali and Niger are. In this context, it fears the flow of weapons to its strategic depth from neighboring countries, and concerns related to the activity of terrorist organizations and transnational organized crime, especially as the political vacuum in Libya and Mali continues.

**h- Diplomatic challenges in the management of crises:**

Despite the efforts of the Algerian mediation to achieve tangible diplomatic results, in Libya, Mali, and Western Sahara despite its political initiatives, its efforts to unite the various parties have not succeeded<sup>2</sup>, and Algeria's support for the Polisario Front has created tension with Morocco and the countries that support its position, which limits Algeria's ability to act as an effective regional mediator.

## **II.2. Economic Challenges**

International diplomacy in the modern age is no longer limited to politics; it has expanded to play a key role in supporting the economy and enhancing countries' status on the world stage. In light of this reality, Algeria is steadily moving towards a diplomacy that combines political stability and economic interests, which opens up broad prospects for it and enhances its economic

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<sup>1</sup>For further information, see: <https://elikhbaria.dz/elikhbariaplus>

<sup>2</sup>For further information, see: <https://futureuae.com/ar-AE/Mainpage/Item/6486>

strength and regional and international influence amid rapid geopolitical and economic changes.

However, Algerian economic diplomacy faces numerous internal and external challenges that limit its ability to achieve sustainable economic development. Internally, the investment environment is hampered by bureaucratic complexities and non-stimulating legislation. The absence of a flexible financial and banking policy is one of the factors hindering the flow of foreign investment, in addition to the poor quality of national products and their incompatibility with international standards, which reduces their competitiveness in foreign markets<sup>1</sup>.

Externally, Algerian economic diplomacy faces increasing security challenges, such as terrorism, organized crime, and illegal migration, which have led to the closure of some border crossings and disrupted regional trade. The fierce competition from major economic powers such as China and Turkey, coupled with the global escalation of protectionist policies, makes it difficult for Algeria to consolidate its position in international markets.

The African market remains of great strategic importance, as it represents a promising economic space for Algerian products and an opportunity to enhance trade and investment cooperation. To overcome these obstacles, structural reforms are required, including modernizing investment laws, simplifying administrative procedures, improving the quality of national products, and adopting a clear strategy to promote regional and international integration, which contributes to making Algeria a more attractive investment destination and supports its role as a pivotal economic player in the African continent.

#### **a- Necessity to achieve food and water security**

Achieving food and water security and providing all conditions for its realization is one of the most vital and priority issues, which Algeria is interested in developing because of its impact on the indicators of the economic and social development of the country, and more specifically on the independence of the political and economic decisions of the state. Algeria's endeavor in this regard is driven by the imperative to build a strong, diversified national economy.

#### **b- Necessity to achieve energy security**

Ensuring energy supply to countries is a vital issue worldwide and is at the center of contemporary strategic and environmental debates. This energy strategy

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<sup>1</sup> Awaishia Abbas, **This is where the road to economic integration begins**, available [at: https://elayem.news/161406.htm](https://elayem.news/161406.htm) , accessed on: 02/05/2025, at:11:30.

is achieved by ensuring that energy supplies meet the country's basic needs. In this context, given the increase in consumption and the decline in reserves of traditional energy sources, it is necessary to develop a new energy model that supports sustainable development.

Hence, it is clear how important it is to achieve energy self-sufficiency in Algeria, given the structural transformations taking place in the national economy and the inevitability of exiting dependence on the hydrocarbon sector, rationalizing energy consumption, and developing policies to achieve this.

### **c- Necessity of economic diversification**

Before the implementation of the economic diversification strategy, the Algerian economy was nearly dependent on hydrocarbon revenues, which accounted for the largest share of the country's revenues and exports.

Algeria has historically been one of the world's leading exporters of oil and gas, relying on these resources to finance projects and cover overheads. Oil revenues accounted for about 95% of total exports and about 60% of the state budget, supporting the government's financial stability but creating significant challenges for diversifying sources of income<sup>1</sup>.

This is the situation that makes it imperative for Algeria to pursue a comprehensive economic transformation through an ambitious strategy to reduce dependence on hydrocarbon revenues and build a diversified, sustainable economy. This strategy focuses on developing promising sectors such as agriculture, mining, renewable energy, and the pharmaceutical industry, thereby creating multiple income sources that enhance economic stability.

This orientation comes in light of the Algerian government's awareness of the importance of addressing fluctuations in global energy prices and moving toward a more flexible economy capable of adapting to international economic transformations.

## **4.Conclusion**

To sum up, given the research subject, we conclude that Algeria's external performance has witnessed a remarkable improvement in all political, security and economic approaches, especially during the administration of President

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<sup>1</sup>Mustapha Ben Mira, **The Algerian Challenge... From the rentier economy to sustainability and diversity**, available at: <https://elayem.news/141316.htm>https, accessed on: 09/05/2025, at:18:45.

Abdelmadjid Tebboune, in contrast to the stagnation it experienced previously. The decision-maker strengthened the state's position at the regional and international levels by managing and reactivating the traditional external role and playing a new, pivotal role within a pragmatic strategy aligned with the structure of the current international system.

However, this does not negate the existence of many coercions and challenges that hinder the formulation of its foreign policy and its openness to new geopolitical circles (Asia and Latin America). Within the challenges facing Algeria in its vital field, it is forced to balance its strategic elements and preserve them on the one hand, and adapt to international changes on the other hand, and the inevitability of developing its pragmatic strategy with all actors in the international order, which is the best solution to maintain and develop its international status.

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